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Former S. Korean Foreign Minister Visits DPRK, Endorses Bi-System N-S Confederation

A former south Korean foreign minister Choe Dok Sin, June 22 flew to Pyongyang for a visit to the grave of his father.

Lt. Gen. Choe Dok Sin, former commander of south Korean army corps and former leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism, is now Chairman of the U.S.-based Paedal (old name for Korea) National Council.

Mr. Choe Dok Sin visited the grave of his father Mr. Choe Dong O in the suburbs on Pyongyang on June 23 and expressed thanks to President Kim Il Sung for his care of his father during his lifetime and choosing a good place for his grave.

He also visited the graves of Kim Gyu Sik, An Jae Hong, Ryu Dong Ryol, O Ha Yong, Yun Gi Sop, Song Ho Song and Cho Wan Gu, well-known political figures in south Korea in post-liberation years.

In his arrival statement, the former commander said, " I want to exchange view in an open-hearted way with you in the northern half about reunification of the country, the cherished desire of the whole countrymen."

Recalling that the 36-years old division has created many difficulties and widened the gap between north and south Korea, Lt. Gen. Choe stressed the need to open up the road for reunification.

He also expressed his hope for an opportunity of meeting with Chondoism believers in the northern Korea and other personages of religious community, Christians and Buddhists, as he worked as a leader of the Central Headquarters of Chondoism in Seoul.

"Seeing in believing. I want to take this opportunity to see with my own eyes, hear with my own ears and express my impressions," the former south Korean foreign minister emphasized.

On June 24 he saw the Korean Central History Museum and the June 9 Pyongyang Ryongbuk No. 2 Senior Girls' Middle School and enjoyed an art performance given by girl students.

After going round the museum, he said that he was proud of being a Korean with a splendid history.

W. German Resident Korean Christians Visit Pyongyang for Talks

Meanwhile, members of the Council of Christians Overseas for National Unification in West Germany were in Pyongyang to discuss the reunification issue.

Its Chairman Ho Jung Suk, at a Pyongyang mass meeting held on June 16, said that after their return to West Germany, they will convey northerners' efforts for reunification and lofty will for it widely to overseas compatriots and south Korean people to seek together a way for reunification.

(See Related Article on Page 8) A four-month long dry spell prevented south Korean farmers from planting rice seedlings, causing serious damage to garlic, onions, potatoes and water melons in country's grain-belt Cholla and Kyongsang provinces. Photo shows Muan County, S. Cholla Province.
(Tong-A Ilbo, June 3)

Germ Warfare Disclosed: 100 Cases of Korean Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever Reported in Japan

More than 100 cases of epidemic hemorrhagic fever have been reported from 25 medical centers of Japan for the past six years, a task force of the Japanese Ministry of Education on the disease revealed recently.

The Yomiuri Shimbun, April 25, quoting a survey conducted by the task force led by Dr. Kawamoto, emeritus professor of Osaka University, wrote, "The actual figure may be far higher, because it is quite possible to imagine many cases have not been reported."

Dr. Tamura, lecturer at Osaka Municipal University's Medical School, who was a member of the task force, observed that in some cases the initial symptoms of endemic hemorrhagic fever resemble those of the flue and acute hepatitis, hinting a strong possibility of it being unnoticed.

Dr. Li Ho Wang, professor of Koryo University in Seoul, acknowledged authority on the disease, reported at the 14th Pacific Medical Seminar held in August, 1979, "There is a strong suspicion that Korean hemorrhagic fever (KHF) has already been rampant throughout Japan, hitting not only researchers but also ordinary citizens."

He is the discoverer of epidemic hemorrhagic fever. He conducted research at major epidemic diseases research centers at the invitation of the American Government following his discovery of the disease.

Dr. Tokoishi, professor at Nagasaki University indicates a possible aerial infection of the disease via rat dungs.

Dr. Tamura is a son of Dr. Tamura Masahito who was the first discoverer in Japan of the disease in Umeda area of Osaka in 1960 which killed two patients. He was once a military surgeon in Shanghai.

This disease was officially named epidemic hemorrhagic fever on October 19, 1942 by the germ warfare unit of Lt. Con. Ishii under the Kwangtung Army. It killed more than 10,000 soldiers with a fatality of 30 percent.

Then in 1951, this disease became all of a sudden rampant in Korea, mainly along the front lines of the Korean War, with more tahn 800 cases reported.

Dr. Kitano of the Ishii unit recalled that its research papers were highly valued during the Korean War Prof. Tokoishi asserted that the American forces, taking advantage of the Japanese army's biological warfare experience and expertise, had conducted germ warfare. This was confirmed by British scientist Dr. H. Needham, member of the Korean War medical fact-finding team.

It is open secret, several Japanese experts argue, that a number of Japanese universities conducted military-related medical researches with grants from the U.S. forces.

NOTE: Dr. Ishii Shiro, lieutenant colonel in charge of the germ warfare unit called 703 Unit based in Harbin, Northeast China. After the defeat of Japan, the U.S. forces set up the medical research center of 406 Unit in Yokohama with the help of Dr. Ishii. Later, the center was moved to Mitsubishi Building in Tokyo.

Epidemic hemorrhagic fever, a contagious disease breaking out in spring, summer and autumn, mainly in the Maritime Province of the Soviet Union, Siberia Central and European Russia, was detected in the Maritime Province in around 1900.

The virus of this disease is carried by wild rats. There is no effective cure thus far discovered of the disease which is highly lethal.

At present, the U.S. army 406 unit medical research center is located in Sagamihara, Kanagawa Prefecture, which gives grants to a number of Japanese university medical schools and private hospitals to help their research into various diseases.

An outstanding fact about the present prevalence of this disease is that the infection has mainly been limited to university medical schools, including those of Tohoku and Sapporo University.

SR-71 Violates DPRK Airspace

The SR-71 violated again the DPRK's airspace June 19 to commit "espionage and hostile activities," reported the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on June 20.

Since February, such violations total more than 70 times, added the report.

The SR-71, the report said, flew over Kosong, a port city just north of the Demilitarized Zone, from 11 hours 42 minutes to 50 minutes on June 19, then veered north to reach Sosura, N. Hangyong Province.

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Give Peace A Chance

Some 100,000 West German supporters of the peace movement, including tens of thousands of participants in a Congress of Evangelical Churches, rallied in Hamburg on June 19 to protest the NATO plan to station American medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. The demonstration, the largest-scale one of the sort in the history of West Germany, was organized by the Young Socialists, the youth organization of the ruling Social Democratic Party and environmental and youth groups. (JSP)

No Jobless People, 8-Hour Day, Equal Pay: Labor Law

The 35th anniversary of the enforcement of the Labor Law provides a good opportunity to look into the status of the workers in the DPRK.

A review is revealing. They work an eight-hour day, 4 days a week (three days a week are for study and rest), they are free from any inflation or unwarranted dismissal. No sex discrimination is found.

This feat they are performing while a half of the population enrolled at schools, confronted across the DMZ with a huge south Korean army and the nuclear-armed U.S. forces in south Korea.

A major concern of the workers is not to protect themselves from exploitation but to increase production, enjoy a better consumer life and work for national prosperity and reunification.

The Labor Law was enforced as a follow-up of the Land Reform. The following is an article of the Korean workers past and present:

Pre-Liberation Condition—12-Hour Labor

Key provision of the law were an eight-hour work day, an equal pay for equal work for both male and female workers, prohibition of the employment of children under 16 years old, a system of paid holidays and measures for the preservation of workers' health.

The labor law aimed the elimination of the vestiges of colonial exploitation and the radical improvement of the working conditions of factory and office workers.

The pre-liberation condition of the workers were beyond description as those of a colony of Japan. In 1937, a nine-hour work day were adopted by only 6 percent of all the factories of Korea, while an over 12-hour-work day was in force 41 percent. In household industries which accounted for 20 percent of industrial output value, the working hours were longer and working conditions worse. Especially, in the munitions industry which rapidly grew during the Pacific War, Korean laborers worked usually from 14 to 16 hours a day.

In that year, the average work day for Korean workers was 13 percent longer than that for the Japanese workers. In case those of over 17 in age, the Koreans worked 16 percent longer than the Japanese. The working hours for the Korean children under 16 were 25 percent longer than those for the Japanese children.

While the Japanese male workers earn 2.03 won a day on an average, the Korean workers only could get 1.03 won. At the Pusan Rubber Factory the average daily pay for Korean female workers was 46 chon. (One won equals 100 chon.) The lowest wage was 10 chon there. Such discrimination was true of Korean school teachers with the equal qualifications with Japanese teachers.

Since most all factories lacked proper safety facilities, many Korean workers lost their lives or became crippled. Their casualty rate was abnormally high.

Post-Liberation Improvement

As a result of the enforcement of the Labor Law, wages became reasonable. An eight-hour day (a 7-hour day in case of some hard-labor work) became universal with safety and cultural working conditions made mandatory. A yearly 14-day vacation was guaranteed and additional 7–16 days off given to workers according to their works. The state bore all the expenses needed to stay at hotels, including meals. Sanatoria or camps or spas for their holidays were available free of charge.

All necessary medical steps were taken especially to prevent occupational diseases. No children under 16 worked but they were obliged to receive compulsory education. All the workers got access to formal education, for which they were offered educational facilities in their workplaces. Night schools and correspondence courses were also available.

With all the aims of the 1946 Labor Law accomplished, the liberation of the workers took a new dimension. To meet this demand the Socialist Labor Law was proclaimed in April 1978. The Socialist Labor Law with 8 chapters and 79 articles is a legal and institutional instrument to liberate workers from natural restraints and abolish differences between hard and light labor and enables them to improve themselves for a better performance in socialist construction and a more effective control of nature.

The Socialist Labor Law set forth as its fundamental principles to enable workers to contribute to the prosperity and well-being of the people and to their own welfare, with creative initiative and in the collective spirit.

It inherited the letters and spirit of the former Labor Law and created new provisions aimed at eliminating the essential difference in labor–differences between heavy and light labor, farm and industrial labor, physical and mental labor and liberating workers from arduous labor. Noteworthy are provisions relating to women workers. They included: The work day of a woman worker with more than three children should be six hours; nurseries, kindergartens, children's wards, public service facilities should be built for the convenience of working women; and home industry workteams and home cooperatives should be organized so that women who do not work may join them if they wish.

The Socialist Labor Law stressed a vigorous promotion of the technical revolution–all-round mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production process and facilities. Irrigation, electrification and chemicalization of agriculture is described as important task.

Workers Today

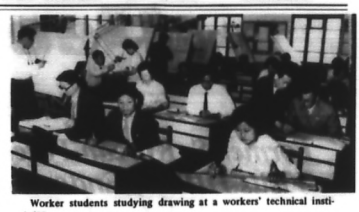
In the DPRK today, everyone who has reached working age of 17 is provided with a job according to his or her ability and aptitude. Workers get wages according to the amount and quality of their work. First of all, there is no jobless issue at all as a strong demand is for more labor and better skill.

Wages were steadily increased and the prices lowered on many occasions. In 1970, the wages of all workers, technicians and office employees rose by an average of 31.5 percent. In the Six-Year Plan period (1971–1976) wages of the comparatively low-paid factory and office workers were raised by 10–24 percent.

The prices, in 1974 in particular, were cut by the average rate of 30 percent, affecting over 21,800 kinds of goods. The maximum cut was 50 percent.

The real income per household increased 1.7 times for factory and office workers and 1.8 times for farmers during the 1971-1976 period. Per capita national income was 1,000 dollars in 1974 and it reached 1,920 dollars in 1979.

Holiday-making workers visit various amusement places. Many families love picnicking, carrying lunches.



Worker students studying drawing at a workers' technical institutes.

Together with daily necessities, food is also inexpensive. Groceries are full of high quality fresh vegetables, fruits, cans and other food.

The present average wage of workers is about 100 won. (One won approximates one dollar. One won is 100 chon.) For example, the monthly salary of a female factory hand is 85 won; a female guide at Mangyongdae, the birth place of President Kim Il Sung, 90 won; a chief engineer at a tractor factory 120 won; and a deputy international editor of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) 150 won.

Daily necessities are inexpensive: A bowl of rengmyon (cold noodle) costs 2 won; a bottle of beer 0.8–1 won; a package of high-class cigarettes "Pyongyang" 2 won; a package of ordinary-class cigarettes "Kumsudae" 60 chon; the admission fee to the recreation ground 5 chon; a ride on a roller coaster 50 chon for adults and 20 chon for children; a cup of ice cream 30 chon; a pair of children's pajamas 2 won and 80 chon; and a blouse for 3-year olds 80 chon.

All the people are housed in state-supplied, well-furnished modern apartments. Utility charges account for only 2-3 percent of their monthly salaries. Their housing complexes are located near to their workplaces. Most of these flats have supermarkets on their first floors convenient to shopping women. Many have take-home rice-cooking factories. Working women can buy dishes for breakfast early in the morning and dishes for supper in the afternoon if they want.

Seasonally clothes are supplied to the people and school uniforms to all pupils and students–all free of charge. Working people are also provided at no cost to them with work clothes, shoes, gloves and other goods needed for their work.

The state sells rice at eight chon a kilogram, while buying it at 62 chon from farmers. Additional subsidiary foods, cooking condiments and sauce are available at nominal prices.

People work almost 4 days a week, 8 hours a day. Ordinary lunch time is from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m., mostly for a nap, and people finish their work at 8 p.m. This break is used by some working mothers to do their housework like washing and cleaning.

Working people get a 14-to-30-day paid leave a year, in addition to national holidays and vacations.

Special attention and care are paid to women workers. Married women are not permitted to work on jobs harmful to their maternity. They are excluded from midnight shifts and can take days off for morning sickness. Women workers are guaranteed a 77-day maternity leave and working mothers who have three or more children under 14 receive eight hours wages for working six hours.

Nurseries and kindergartens are built near working mothers' workplaces to enable them to take their children to nurseries and kindergartens on their way to work, or to breast-feed their babies twice or three times a day during their working hours. About 3.5 million babies and children are taken care of in over 60,000 nurseries and kindergartens throughout the country at no cost to their parents. Nursing expenses are about 1,500 dollars per child per year. The state bears all these expenses.

Factories were constructed in such a way as to prevent pollution. Safety facilities, sanitary and cultural facilities are available in all areas of the national economy, including mines, fishery stations and forestry stations.

Together with aged people and sick people, people who were injured while working are entitled to pension and free food and free medical treatment.

When men reach 60 years old and women 55 years old, they get life annuities amounting to at least 40 won a month.

Big and small parks are constructed around apartments and workplaces. Rest homes and sanatoria are built in many scenic spots. People are given by the state even tickets to these facilities when they go there during their paid-leave.

In Pyongyang, other cities and villages refreshment stands are often found. After their work, workers stop in these stands for drinking beer or juice or eating ice cream or cakes. On Saturday afternoon, Sundays and national holidays, workers enjoy their spare time, visiting several amusement facilities including a pleasure ground, theaters for movies, plays, opera performances, dance and music performances and circus and several beautiful parks.

Many factories have factory colleges and night schools for workers who want higher education and those who could not receive education. There is no uneducated young workers among both white-collar nor blue-collar workers in the DPRK. It is expected that the number of intellectuals will be 85-90 percent of the total population in the near future. Not only about their own education, but also workers need not to warry about their children's education. No one is anxious about their children's future.

Plight of S.Korean Workers

The factors which brought the Seoul's high growth are backfiring with the export-led development policy bankrupt and inflations in an upward curve. Their main victims are the workers and ordinary people.

Despite various steps to control the crisis, there is no sign of recovery of the economy still in the worst mess in two decades. Last year, a record-breaking 5.7 percent decline was registered in GNP, the second minus growth in south Korean history (a 1.4 percent decrease in 1956). This year with the first six months: Inflation – 44.2 percent; the jobless rate – 5.7 percent; trade deficits – $6 billion; foreign debts –$3 billion; and grain harvest – a decline of 30 percent.

Growing Unemployment

First, with the unemployment rate increased, the south Korean workers see a growing threat to their living. According to the Economic Planning Board's statistics disclosed at the Parliamentary session held on May 12, the jobless now total over 2 million. The March 1 issue of the vernacular daily Dong-A Ilbo put the official jobless rate at 6.3 percent in the fourth quarter of last year, or 802,000 people. In other words, one percent accounts for 12,7000 unemployed people. On this basis, something between 1.5 million and 2 million represents that between 11,8 percent and 15.7 percent. However, these figures far underestimate acutual unemployment, because a person who works even a single hour per week is considered to be employed. The actual number of unemployed and partially-employed (day laborers, those on temporary jobs) is considered to be employed.

Low Wages

Secondly, low wages are a perpetual source of labor grievances.

One of the main reasons that south Korean exports were able to achieve short-lived international competitiveness was cheap labor. This low-wage policy is also followed by the Chon junta: Since the south Koreans must import raw materials and manufacture goods out of them, it had to suppress wages in the manufacturing sector. The sole way it could promote foreign investment was to use this attraction of low wages. One of the typical example is the establishment of the Masan Free Export Zone in which Japanese medium-and small-scale industries began to rush in to take advantage of south Korea's cheap and plentiful labor force.

According to statistics made public by the Office of Labor on Mar. 5, the average wage of a south Korean worker in the periods (from 1976 to 1980) is about one-fifth that of a Japanese worker, and despite wage increases in the last few years, averaging 30 percent, this ratio has not fundamentally changed. The share of wages in total costs is only two-thirds of what it is in Japan.

In 1980 wages rose by 23.9 percent but real wages actually decreased by 4.5 percent. (The March 31 issue of Chosun Ilbo) According to a survey carried out by the Office of Labor among 1,065,000 members in 1980, minimum monthly living expenses for a family of five were 397,400 won, while average wages were 146,000 won. Almost all the workers, especially women workers, unorganized workers, workers in small businesses, and young workers in textile industries, are forced to live only to accumulate deficits. A 20-year-old south Korean female sewing worker in Canada, in an interview with the daily Hanguk Ilbo (the Mar. 8 issue of the daily), said that she had been enduring all hardships and difficulties by hoping that she could send part of her hard-earned money to family members.

The above-mentioned low wages are acquired through long periods of labor. In 1980 the average south Korean male worker worked 241.2 hours a month and the average female worker 240 hours, while, during the same year, the average Japanese male worker worked 180.4 hours a month, and the average female worker worked 173.1 hours. Thus south Korean male workers worked 30 percent longer and south Korean female workers worked 40 percent longer than their Japanese counterparts. 230 hours of work a month means a long workweek of 52 hours.

Meanwhile, in order to maintain the low wages necessary for export expansion, the junta has to suppress price rises in consumer goods, especially food expences. In order to keep grain prices low, the junta has to import foreign grain. As a result, farmers are forced to sell their products for less than they cost to grow and more and more farmer, therefore, sold their land and join the exodus to the cities. Since the farm population was shrinking, agricultural production stagnated.

Poor Safety Facilities

Third, poor safety facilities threaten the workers. The south Korean Ministry of Labor Affairs announced on April 23 that the total of 1,237 fatalities in industrial disasters were reported during 1980 while as many as 117 persons employed by south Korean construction firms overseas were killed during the same period. The ministry said 5,128 accidents occurred in 1980, leaving 2,792 workers injured.

It is remarkable that the number of labor accidents is increasing overseas. The ratio of the number of workers involved in accidents to the total stood at 3.08 percent last year compared with 2.8 percent in 1979, while the ratio at home is 3.06.

The number of industrial accidents involving overseas south Korean workers has been on a steady increase since 1977: 523 in 1977, 1,686 in 1978, 3,078 in 1979, and 5,128 in 1980. The junta attributed the rise in industrial disasters partly to the lack of proper safety facilities.

Revision of Labor Laws

Fourth, the retrogressive revision of labor laws weaken any organized labor movement to make it easier for foreign capital and local companies to exploit the workers.

At the end of last year, the Chon junta revised the previous four labor laws – the Labor Standard Law, Labor Union Law, Labor Dispute Mediation Law, and the Labor Commission Law- - to the detriment of the interests of the working people. The new amendment to the Labor Union Law stipulates for strict conditions for the formation of a trade union. (See the Mar. 21 issue of the PK) The aim of the amended Labor Union Law is to prevent the formation of independent trade unions, for which their moves were afoot among workers.

Under the new Labor Dispute Mediation Law, a strike is greatly restricted: Public employees and workers in munitions industry or related sectors are prohibited from resorting to strike. In addition, a person charged with a criminal act under the Labor Dispute Mediation Law are prohibited from conducting trade union activities.

Under the new Labor Standard Law, management can force the workers to work longer than provided for under the old law.

The newly formulated Labor-Management Council Law deprives workers of virtually all their three rights of labor: 1) Members of the labor-management council are nominated by the Chon junta; 2) the Director of the Office of Labor is empowered to intervene with negotiations between labor and management and to order to council to be disbanded if need be; 3) according to directions of the Minister of Health and Social Affairs, the Labor-Management Central Council was established to implement labor policy; 4) the new Labor-Management Council Law carries stiff penalties.

In this context they could not but resort to violent labor strikes as south Korea's first reported anti-American labor violence took place in Seoul in the beginning of this year.

Japan Firms Flee without Paying Wages

"The bankruptcy at the Masan Free Trade Zone. Japanese firms are fleeing without paying workers the wages due them. Such Japanese firms are increasing. Please pay us the unpaid wages. . ." This is an appeal by the workers in this area. The workers' appeal reached the Japan Catholic Council for Justice and Peace (JCCJP). The organization, on June 23, sent letters to the companies concerned, urging them to pay the wages. While, JCCJP provided documents to Japanese Government agencies, economic organizations, labor and other groups concerned asking for their help in resolving the problem. Up to the present, nine Japanese companies owe unpaid wages to workers. The total unpaid wages and retirement allowances amount to about $905,000.

The Masan Free Trade Zone near Pusan is a bonded free trade area for the exclusive use of foreign businesses. It was created by the south Korean junta to promote export trade. After the zone opened in 1971, small and medium Japanese enterprises rushed there to enjoy the privileges offered - (1) tax exemption (2) guarantee of low-cost labor, and (3) a ban on labor movements. About 100 firms (such as electronic, electric machinery, metals, textile and foodstuff companies) advanced into this zone.

But from around 1975 some enterprises began to suffer from slow business, mainly because of wages rising at an annual rate of over 30%, the expiration of the period of tax privileges and intensifying labor disputes.

It was the South Korean Catholic Association of Working Youth (SKCAWY) that investigated this problem this time. According to a report on the actual state by the South Korean Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace, the upper organization to the SKCAWY, 10 Japanese firms and one American company became bankrupt or were forced to suspend business, between 1979 and the spring of last year.

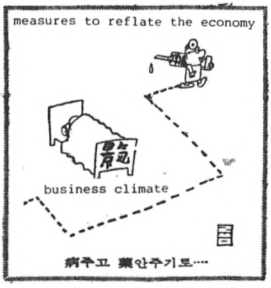
Nine of these Japanese firms have withdrawn to Japan without paying about $885,000 in wages, bonuses and retirement allowances to about 1,400 workers.

According to the report by the SKCAWY, the Japanese enterprises which are still to pay wages to south Korean workers are electronics, machinery building, paper making, sundries and other companies. These are small and medium enterprises employing 20-400 persons. The sum of unpaid wages per firm amounts $4,524-$271,493.

Among the presidents of these companies, there were some who tried to sneak out of south Korea and was stopped by authorities at Kimpo Airport, and others who returned to Japan and disappeared. Also some of these companies left south Korea without paying debts to south Korean banks. A certain company owes a bank about $724,000.

On the other hand, it is very difficult for workers who were discharged with unpaid wages or without retirement allowances, to find jobs again in south Korea because of the recession hitting the south Korea economy. Furthermore, many men are forced to sell their blood for a living and women to become prostitutes, owing to the absence of an unemployment insurance system. Unpaid wages by Japanese firms are now a serious social problem in south Korea.

A view of the Masan Free Export Zone



'Without taking care'

CHOSUN ILBO, JUNE 8

'Please help me'

CHUNG-ANG ILBO, JUNE 16

Washington's Nuclear War Scenarios in Korea

This year's anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War (June 25, 1950–July 27, 1953) was marked by a controversy brewing in Japan and Western Europe over the stockpiling of nuclear weapons and a campaign against nuclear holocaust. It has been revealed during the Korean War that the U.S. was on the verge of using nuclear weapons against Korea. As a matter of fact, it is senseless not to believe that the U.S. has stockpiled nuclear warheads throughout Japan and Okinawa for a preemptive strike possibly on Korea. It is also reported that there are over 700 nuclear warheads stockpiled in south Korea. The United States is also attempting to threaten the Korean people with the adventurous war provocation rackets from the position of strength.

Meanwhile, the Japanese high-ranking officials assert that south Korea is a forward bulwark of defense for Japan and that to defend one thousand sea miles means that Japan has to defend south Korea.

Military experts agree the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea and Japan is far from defensive and is likely source of nuclear exchange.

Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, in an exclusive interview with The People's Korea held recently, said that nuclear weapons stockpiled in Iwakuni and other military bases here and in south Korea are for the first strikes against Pyongyang. He also claimed that "a major mission of Marines in (south) Korea, the Marine aircraft which take a mission for a nuclear preemptive attack, is to support U.S. operations in (south) Korea against north Korea." Referring to Washington's war strategy, he also added that "U.S. planning has always been based on a readiness to initiate nuclear operations in the event of conflict. For that purpose, nuclear weapons have always been stored in (south) Korea as well."

Meanwhile, referring to the flying distance of a Phantom fighter bomber, as nuclear attack aircraft, Mr. Omori Minoru, former foreign news editor of the Japanese mass-circulation daily Mainichi Shimbun, claimed in the interview with a Japanese monthly that "Logically speaking, north Korea is the sole target of nuclear arms in the Iwakuni Marine Corps air station, since it is almost impossible for Phantoms to carry out bombing missions against Russian targets in Siberia." The claims of the two experts hinted that the American nuclear presence is mainly trained at the DPRK.

In case of a nuclear exchange in Korea which will be started by the Americans, Dr. Ellsberg spoke of the Soviet Union striking back at Japan with nuclear weapons at its disposal.

Present Nuke Deployment

What are the present conditions of U.S. nuclear bases in Japan and south Korea?

There is growing possibility that several dozens of nuclear weapons are kept ready at U.S. military bases in Japan and Okinawa including Misawa, Yokota, Atsugi bases and Akizuki ammunition depot in the archipelago; Camp Shuwarp, Camp Hansen, Camp Cottorny, Futenma bases, and Hekonoko magazines in Okinawa. Units for nuclear attack including the 1st Weaponry Unit of the 1st Marine Corps (MWWU-1), the 18th Tactical Fighting Corps and the 400th Powder Maintenance Unit are stationed at ammunition depots in Iwakuni and Kadena U.S. bases. Nuclear-equipped war ships, including Midway, are making frequent calls at seventeen civilian bays in Japan as well as so-called military bays including Yokosuka, Sasebo and White Beach in Okinawa.

Meanwhile, the Americans store 700 nuclear warheads in south Korea. This was disclosed in 1976 by Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque, director of the Center for Defense Information, based in Washington, D.C. He argues that the arms build-up in south Korea and the U.S. nuclear presence there are raising a fear of nuclear holocaust.

Nuclear-tipped Honest John missiles, nuclear-equipped 200mm and 155mm artillery pieces and nuclear mines are deployed by the main force of the 8th Corps which belong to the 8th Army of the U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command. The 1st and 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Infantry Division (which consists of three brigades, 14,000) are deployed in Tongduchon, 8km far from the 38th Parallel, while the 3rd Brigade are deployed in Munsan where is near the Military Demarcation Line and 30km far from west-south-west of Tongduchon.

The 4th Missile Corps (four battalion) equipped with Honest Johns and nuclear-tipped Sergeant missiles are deployed near the DMZ. The U.S.'s 38th Interception Infantry Brigade has nuclear-tipped Hawks and Nike Hercules missiles.

Meanwhile, U.S.'s 314 Air Corps which have nuclear-capable planes, are mainly stationed in Osan and Kunsan AFBs, at least over twenty U.S. air bases in south Korea.

The U.S. Air Force stationed in south Korea has nuclear depots at Osan AFB (the 6341 Air Support Corps) and at Kunsan AFB (the 6175 Air Support Corps). According to documents of the U.S. military (published in Feb., 1972), the 303 Powder Maintenance Unit based in Kunsan AFB and the 6171 CSS Unit stationed in Kwangju AFB are to maintain the nuclear power storehouse.

The U.S. Air Force in south Korea periodically conducts nuclear attack drills including radar-guided bomb-droppings.

As Mr. Gene LaRocque pointed out, the U.S. nuclear presence in south Korea and its buildup is presenting a spectre of nuclear holocaust to Korea and Japan. Yet it should be recalled that Pyongyang is not nuclear armed, with no plan to go nuclear.

Nuclear Strategy toward N.E. Asia

Such nuclear deployment is part of American nuclear strategy toward Northeast Asia.

The value of south Korea to the United States strategy toward Asia is clear. "The security of the Republic of Korea is pivotal to the peace and stability of Northeast Asia, and, in turn vital to the security of the U.S.," the Americans stressed in the joint communique issued at the end of the April 29-30 U.S.-S. Korea Security Consultative Conference held in San Francisco. "The U.S. nuclear umbrella provides additional security to Korea and it is ready to render prompt and effective assistance to Korea."

In 1976 and 1977 the U.S. government carried out an extensive improvement and modernization of the nuclear storage facilities in south Korea. (Dec. 16, 1976, daily Chosun Ilbo and the daily Hanguk Ilbo, Feb. 27, 1977)

Photo shows a Lance missile seen in Unchon near Seoul during the annual U.S.-south Korea combined war game codenamed "Team Spirit '78" (March 17, 1978)

In 1977 former U.S. President Carter said in an interview with an American weekly that the use of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea was possible. Asked by a reporter of the U.S. News and World Report on May 29 the same year about whether the U.S. stood ready to use tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea's defense "if it were invaded," Carter said, "... in areas where nuclear weapons are deployed in the Western Pacific and also in Europe . . . , their very deployment implies a possibility of their use, if necessary."

In the last security consultative meeting, the United States promised to provide south Korea with equipment and weapons in terms enjoyed by the NATO states. At the security consultative meeting, U.S. Secretary of Defense claimed that the U.S. was proceeding with the long-planned transfer of improved Hawk missile battalions valued at $97.5 million. The south Koreans also will get FMS credits of $160 million in 1981 and $162 millions in 1982 to be repaid in 12 years. The U.S. promise includes the Stinger anti-aircraft missile system, 1,000 M-551 light tanks at a nominal price. The joint communique reaffirmed the sale of F-16s and their deployment to south Korea. F-16 is a fighter bomber which is capable to carry nuclear weapons. F-16s bombed a nuclear reactor in Iraq in a recent air raid. On Feb. 26 this year, a certain Pentagon official said that the Pentagon tried to conclude an agreement on mutual supply of weaponries with the south Korean Chon junta. In the above-mentioned joint communique there is a provision about U.S. support to south Korea's nuclear development program.

"Collective Security System"

After the U.S.-south Korea summit the U.S. authorities claimed that the U.S. will maintain its military forces in the Pacific region as a reliable partner of the nations there and that it will maintain the same support to south Korea, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the ASEAN nations with that to the European countries a move clearly indicative of its plan to establish NATO-level military alliance – a collective security system – in the Pacific region. The south Korean forces are known planning to participate in the RIMPAC '82 operation, a multilateral sea-air maneuver involving U.S.-Japan summit conference held Japan.

Meanwhile, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance is being strengthened especially since the U.S.-Japan summit conference held in May which stressed the reliable alliance.

At the press conference held after meeting with Reagan, Japan's Prime Minister Suzuki asserted the sphere of Japan's defense capability to cover within a range several hundreds sea miles and one thousand sea miles with regard to sea lanes. These areas include south Korea. A certain Dietman of the LDP said that "South Korea is a forward bulwark of defense for Japan and that to defend one thousand sea miles means that Japan has to defend south Korea." (The June 16 issue of Japanese weekly Economist) In this connection, Gen. Chon said in the interview with the Japanese Jiji Press given in May that beefing-up Japan's naval force and the improvement of its early-warning system will compensate those regional system of the south Korean forces and the U.S. troops there.

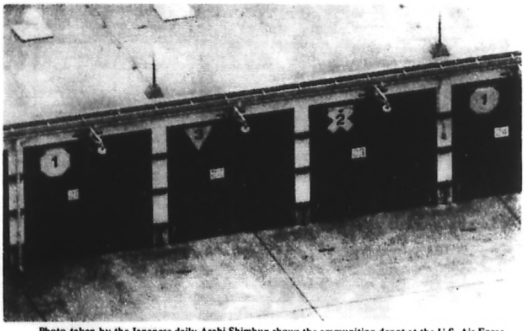


Photo taken by the Japanese daily Asahi Shimbun shows the ammunition depot at the U.S. Air Force Yokota Base in Fussa City, Tokyo. The firmly bolted steel doors of the chambers are marked with numerals indicating the degree of danger of the explosives housed inside. (From the June 26 issue of the daily)

Military Equation

	South	North
Mil. Budget	$3.2 bn	$1.1 bn
Troops	642,000	512,000
Mil. Aid from abroad	$1.1 bn	nothing
Foreign Troops	39,000 U.S. Troops	none
Combined Forces Command	U.S.-south Korea joint command	none
Operational Control	U.S. general	Korean commander
War Games	countless	none
Nuclear Arms	between 700-1,000	none

Bi-System Reunification: Question of Socialism & Democracy

Declaration of Renunciation of Any Will to Try to Impose Socialism on South Korea

--The proposal to establish a bi-system confederal reunified state amounts to a declaration by the DPRK chief executive of the renunciation of the will or plan to impose socialism on the south Koreans;

--It amounts to a clear recognition of the futility the unfeasibility of any attempt to establish socialism in South Korea because a recourse to force or war is the only way available for that purpose, with an easy prediction of its havoc being wrought to the nation;

--It demonstrates beyond any doubt the determined will on the part of Pyongyang and its leadership to bring abount a negotiated settlement of the north-south reunification issue and avoid and free from any possible allegation or charge that the attempt to set up socialism in south Korea is or will stand in the way of a peaceful effort for a reunification of Korea.

Seoul Must Commit Itself to the Renunciation of Anti-Communism or Any will or Attempt to Bring Down the Socialism System in the North

--Since Pyongyang has declared the renunciation of any will or attempt to try to establish socialism, Seoul must commit itself to the renunciation of anti-communism as an avowed policy and any will or attempt to undermine the socialist system in the north;

--Seoul must declare that anti-communism and any attempt to bring down socialism in the north will eventually lead to resumption of hostilities in Korea with every likelihood of expanding into global nuclear exchange;

--Seoul must admit that anti-communism and its hostility to the north has been, is, and will be, fostering north-south confrontation and leading the country on the verge of perpetual division;

--Seoul must be ready to restore democratic order to south Korea and create a democratic government;

--All the dictatorial laws must be abrogated, including the National Security Law, with all democratic freedoms and rights restored;

--All the political detainees, including Mr. Kim Dae Jung, must be set free unconditionally and rehabilitated.

--All necessary compensations should be offered.

Bourgeois Democracy, Liberal Democracy of American, or Japanese, British, West German, or French Style, Should Established in South Korea

--The so-called people's democracy or socialist-type democracy will not work effectively in south Korea has no chance of being accepted by its people;

--It is all too clear that south Korea is and will remain capitalist even after its reunification with the socialist north;

--The most workable form of democracy is bourgeois democracy, liberal democracy, now in force in the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, and other West European countries;

--Bourgeois democracy or liberal democracy is capable to coexist with socialism to their mutual benefits.

--Bourgeois democracy or liberal democracy will help to stabilize the social, economic and political situation of south Korea because it has overwhelming popular support and acceptance;

--Bourgeois democracy or liberal democracy, unlike authoritarian, dictatorial and tyrannical social order, will serve to promote and increase national harmony and make south Korea ready for a bi-system confederation with the north;

--As a matter of fact, bourgeois democracy or liberal democracy will encourage talks with the north.

Internationally-Accepted Democratic Standards Should Be Governing Principles of a Bi-System Confederation

--Socialist democracy will continue to remain in force in the north, while bourgeois democracy will continue to work in the south, after their bi-system confederation;

--Given this fact, the only acceptable govering principles of the confederal reunified Korea should be the internationally-recognized democratic standards and principles;

--Foreign policy should be a thorough commitment to neutrality and non-alignment and to total independence, possibly like that of Switzerland or Austria or Sweden;

--Domestic policy conduct should be guided by the internationally-accepted democratic standards and principles;

--Throughout north or south Korea under the government of the confederal state, the two regional governments must see to it, democratic freedoms and rights should be fully respected and protected, without any prejudice to any given government, political party, public organization, or grouping or individual.

Korean Atomic-Bomb Victims In Japan

The atomic-bombing by the U.S. claimed the lives of a large number of Koreans residing in Hiroshima (Aug. 6) and Nagasaki (Aug. 9) then. About 80,000 (50,000 in Hiroshima and 30,000 in Nagasaki) were atom-bombed and 40,000-60,000 (30,000-40,000 in Hiroshima and 10,000-20,000 in Nagasaki) were killed.

Fact-finding investigations were conducted several times from 1977 to 1979 by the Association of Korean Victims of an Air-Raid with the cooperation of Japanese pacifists, scholars and journalists, etc.

Introduced here are mainly the Korean A-bomb victims of Hiroshima. Most of the cases of the Korean A-bomb victims in both cities are thought similar . . . . Ed.

At 8:15 a.m., Aug. 6, 1945, the A-bomb was dropped from the B-29, Enola Gay, on Hiroshima City. It exploded 570 meters above the ground. Hiroshima City was flattened instantaneously. An estimated 400,000 people were atom-bombed. Among them were some 40,000 Koreans then residing in Hiroshima.

In those days many Koreans were forced to come to Hiroshima to do heavy labor. Their work included evacuating buildings and transporting military materials. It was while engaged in such work that they were atom-bombed. However, no details about these facts have yet here fully investigated by the Japanese authorities.

Origins of Korean A-Bomb Victims

Settlements of Koreans in Japan

As of December 1973, the Koreans in Japan numbered 636,346, or 86.1% of the foreigners residing in Japan (according to statistics by the Justice Ministry of Japan).

The Koreans residing in Japan were the result of the colonial rule of Korea by Japan. Since the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910, the number of Koreans who had been taken to mainland Japan for forced labor or military service sharply increased. The governor-general of Korea ruled Korea at bayonet point, Koreans were deprived of their land, forests and mountains in the name of "land survey" or "forests and fields survey" by Japanese rulers. In addition, the Japanese rulers imposed on landless Korean farmers high farm rents and other public rates amounting to 50 90% of their farm produce.

In the course of political oppression and harsh economic plunder, Korean people were compelled to go to alien lands (Manchuria, the South Pacific and Japan) in search of livelihoods.

The Koreans were a source of cheap labor for the Japanese monopoly capitals. When Japan invaded Continental Asia and started World War II, large numbers of Koreans were forcibly drafted in order to make up for the war-time shortages of labor.

Most of the Koreans who had been taken to Japan, were worked hard at military facilities, on construction sites or in mines, where they were forced to 12 15 hours a day.

During the period from the 1910 annexation of Korea to 1945, the number of Koreans who were compelled to come to Japan were drafted for labor or military servitude reached 2,365,263 (according to statistics by the Demobilization Division of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare).

Hiroshima, Korean A-Bomb Victims

Hiroshima was once an important military transport base for the aggression war and a major base of war supplies.

During the Sino-Japanese War (1894 1895), Ujina Port in Hiroshima became a military transport base. In Kure City, adjacent to Hiroshima, a big naval arsenal was built where many warships were built. A naval academy was set up in Edajima in the same city.

As of December 1944, 81,863 Koreans were residing in Hiroshima Prefecture (statistics by the prewar Ministry of Home Affairs). However, it was not clear how many Koreans were in Hiroshima City or in Hiroshima Prefecture on that day.

A survey by the prewar Ministry of Home Affairs say that the number of draftees was only 6,000 among about 82,000 Koreans living in Hiroshima.

A larger part of forcible draftees were not registered. No records remained.

It is safely presumed that the number of Koreans residing in Hiroshima Prefecture on Aug. 6, 1945, was well over the above-mentioned statistical figures.

According to a survey by the Association of Korean Victims of the Atomic Air-Raid, about 52,000-53,000 Koreans were in Hiroshima City. Most of them are thought to have been living within 4-4.5 km from the hypocentre. Many of them lived in groups and a few separately.

There were Koreans' shacks on the embankment of the River Fukushima, Fukushima-cho (which is Miyako-cho, Ogawanai-machi now) and the areas near 3-chome, Minami Kannon-cho (in those days). In a domitory for drafted workers near the Mitsubishi Shipyard about 3,000 Koreans were living. Ryu Chang Su (a resident of Kannon-cho) said as follows about the situation, "Most of them were in their 20s. They seemed to be very hungry. Some slipped out unnoticed at night and asked us to give something to eat. I would give them vegetables or potatoes boiled hard with soy sauce. They were in a plight."

Furthermore, there were many Koreans in Hirose-machi, Yokokawa, Tenma, Kusunoki-cho in the western part of the city. Koreans were removing demolished buildings, carrying timber for military purposes in the centre of the city when the atom-bomb was dropped.

It is also confirmed that many Korean females were working at small- and medium-factories in Nakahiro and Kusunoki-cho at the military clothing depot at Ujina. Among them were 10-13 years old girls. It was not clear how many Koreans were killed by the atomic-bomb.

Some Koreans were killed under buildings destroyed by the bomb blast or were exposed to heat rays within 1.5 km from the hypocentre.

It can be supposed that there were more Korean A-bomb victims than Japanese. This was because most Koreans were living in groups in shacks; most male Koreans worked outside (and many died).

Some died as they were unable to receive medical care because they were Koreans. Some survivers couldn't but stay in the atom-bombed area, exposed to strong radiation, as they didn't have any relations or acquaintances in the suburbs and were exposed to secondary radiation through foods, water and from the surface of the earth.

From this situation in those days, it may be presumed that about 30,000 were killed by the atomic-bomb became missing. If not, where did more than 50,000 Koreans go from Hiroshima?

(Details of A-Bomb Victims)

* Koreans in Hiroshima City	53,000	(estimate)
* Atom-bombed Koreans	48,000	(estimate)
* Those who were missing in the atom-bombing or died within a year after the atom-bombing	30,000	(estimate)
* Those repatriated to the homeland		
(south Korea)	13,000	(estimate)
(north Korea)	1,000	(estimate)
* Those who have got A-bomb victim's certificates in Hiroshima City, including those of "ROK" nationality	2,200	(A-bomb victims relief com. of Hiroshima Prefecture)
* A-bomb victims residing in other prefectures	800	(estimate)
* Those who don't get A-bomb victim's certificate because they can't find out their eyewitnesses or due to various other reasons	500	(estimate)
* A-bomb victims who died or were missing after the war	500	(estimate)
* Those who lived outside the range of 4.5 km from the hypocentre or not being atom-bombed	5,000	(estimate)

Fact-Finding Investigation Of Korean Victims

A fact-find investigation was conducted by the Association of Korean Victims of the Atomic Bomb Disaster with the cooperation of Japanese scholars, journalists and peace activities, and data were examined in August 1978.

The investigation covered about 500 Korean A-bomb victims out of 1900 Korean victims residing in Hiroshima City. Because of various reasons, the investigation covered only 208 Korean victims (including those of "ROK" nationality).

–places where the victims were atom-bombed

57.1% of the victims were atom-bombed in the eastern part of the city. Most females were atom-bombed inside they are supposed to have been preparing breakfast or clearing breakfast tables then.

Those who said they had been injured, were mostly inside their houses and those who answered that they had been burnt were mostly out of doors. Those who had not been burnt had loose bowels or had fever or their hair fell off later.

–occupations

All the Korean males except sick persons were doing heavy labor. Woman were doing side jobs if they had children. Girls more than 10 years old were working as female workers.

–A-bomb victim's certificates

Of those who were covered by the investigation, 10 didn't have A-bomb victim's certificates. In order to get a certificate, an applicant must have an eyewitness who can prove that the applicant was atom-bombed.

Including these victims, some victims who suffered from the delayed effect of the bombing by entering the city after the bombing did not know how to apply for a certificate. It is presumed that there are many A-bomb victims who can't get certificates because their eyewitnesses returned to the homeland after the war, died or were missing.

–medical examination

The health conditions of victims were not good. 85.5% of the victims had received medical examinations and nearly 38% of them had received close medical examinations. Some can't get a medical check because of the difficulty of living. Some victims are afraid that the disclosure of the fact they are, is not their interests.

–allowances

Various allowances are given A-bomb victims under the special measures law for the atom-bomb victims. Among the allowances are health care allowance, insurance allowance, medical care allowance, expenses for funerals and marriages. Allowances except those for funerals and marriage are given in

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Paintings "Kuryong Fall" By Kim Byong

South Korea after Kwangju

—Bulletin of American Friend Service Com.—

The scene is a crowded downtown street in the late afternoon. At first glance it looks like just that, a rush hour crowd. But on looking closer, you notice a large number of people who aren't going anywhere. Notably, there are many wearing green uniforms, standing in groups of three or four every 40-50 feet: soldiers. They wear billy clubs from their waists and pistols pressed against their hips. Some have rifles.

One group of four soldiers has stopped two "student-looking types". One checks the students' I. D. cards against a list of "wanted", while another frisks them and asks questions. The other two go through their bags, opening books, notebooks, and reading all loose papers looking for "subversive materials", which these days include xeroxed copies of Time and Newsweek. Having found nothing, one of the four says something and the soldiers all laugh together, while signalling with a wave of their hands that the students are free to go, visibly humiliated, but constrained.

The two students don't go more than a hundred feet until one of them is stopped again, this time by a younger man wearing a light green sports jacket. He is one of a large number of "plainclothesmen", gangster-types hired by the day, who are also everywhere. In alleys, at bus stops, popping in and out of restaurants and coffee shops. (Suddenly one is struck by the realization that as much as a third of this crowd is made up of soldiers and plain clothes men.)

This fellow decides that the student is "suspicious" and starts to lead him over to one of the many parked micro-buses. When the student protests, the young "agent" raises his hand and warns that he has been trained in Taekwando. The student relents, his friend disappears, shocked but helpless, back into the crowd. The plainclothesman gives a cold stare at people who have been watching and they look away.

This is just one such scene. Everywhere you go in downtown Seoul, it's the same. Soldiers are posted with rifles, even on quiet residential streets. Tank-like APC's (armed personnel carriers) sit in front of every university. Yonsei University's baseball field is lined with row upon row of tanks, APC's and army transport trucks, while its football field is covered with tents in which the soldiers are living. The whole of Seoul feels like one big armed camp, and its universities, once for learning, have been turned into centers for army operations.

As far as the army is concerned the whole society is guilty of being undisciplined. So now it has set out to "knock some sense" into people. The resulting fear and anger shows everywhere. Parents tell their children not to go downtown. Young people take care to dress not to look like students. People avoid carrying books or briefcases to avoid being searched. Crowded buses are morbidly quiet and taxi drivers suddenly have no opinions. People in coffee shops look cautiously all around before they whisper the latest "rumour." The grapevine has now totally replaced the mass media as the only source of information. The mass media is perceived to be as much an appendage of martial law as the tanks in front of the universities.

But beneath the outward show of fear runs a strong undercurrent of anger. People who were indifferent to the students' demonstrations in May, suddenly in the space of a few weeks, find themselves wishing they had joined in. All it will take is the growth of one uncontrollable crowd and that will be it. The military realizes this and so the hawk-like vigilance continues. But the vigilance only helps to fire the volcano and build up the pressure. Chun Doo Hwan and his gangsters have wedged themselves firmly into the top of this volcano. But the harder they press down, the harder they will be blown off when it finally erupts.

"People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones." My mother taught me this when I was young. I think it wisely points out not only the immoral nature of hypocrisy, but also the ironic end in store for those who practice it.

Jimmy Carter and his government should take deep note of this saying. Hardly a day goes by without a pronouncement from some US official about Afghanistan. The US is leading a boycott of the Olympics to protest the Soviet invasion there and the suppression of its people by the pro-Soviet government. But as every day goes by, the US's ominous silence about the present state of terror in south Korea grows more and more unbearable.

Recently a Korean friend asked me if the American government feels that it is less wrong for a soldier to shoot a junior high school girl for protesting military dictatorship in Korea than in Afghanistan. The question was expressed with a complex fusion of emotions: anger, betrayal, frustration and sadness.

Chun Doo Hwan received military training in the US on two occasions in the late 1960's. The tear gas, nerve gas, pepper fog and almost all other instruments used for suppressing the democratic movement were imported from the US.

During the mass-arrests and Kwangju massacre, the US was urging "restraint". Several days after the first crackdown, the US announced a new grant of aid. While people who fought for democracy are being tortured, the US does little but warn north Korea not to take advantage of the situation. Compare this to the dramatic actions that the US has taken in response to Afghanistan. I can assure you that Koreans make the comparison often and that their view of the US has changed dramatically in the last several weeks.

The US could really make a difference if it decided to stand on the side of justice. But clearly such a decision has not been made. For the first time ever I feel deeply ashamed to be an American. But beyond this shame there is an education to be had. One of the things I've learned, an ominous thing, is that power combined with hypocrisy can only lead to tragedy.

It's your husband or wife, son or daughter, or a close friend, somebody you love. They've been arrested by the martial law authorities and you have no idea where they are. It's been three weeks. You know they are being tortured. You don't know where or how, but it's a certainty. Suddenly your imagination is something you wish you didn't have. You see their face, their smile, their laugh, a certain trait, the gleam in their eye. Then you see them tied to a chair, being beaten across the face with a cord, being punched in the stomach, hit with a baseball bat, jabbed with something sharp, being held under water. You try to forget it, to block it out of your mind. It works for a while but then suddenly in the middle of some other thought you see another flash. You see the terror in their eyes. You hear them screaming. You push it out of your mind again, but there's nothing you can do with the agony.

(Continued from page 6)

accordance to the income tax paid by the person himself spouse or the breadwinner.

Of these allowances, most Koreans receive health care allowances (16,500 yen per month) and insurance allowances (8,300 yen per month). As of May 1976, 65% of the 1840 victims in Hiroshima City were receiving these allowances. According to a survey conducted in 1978, most of the Korean victims were suffering from some of the 11 diseases stipulated in the special measures law for atomic-bomb victims.

132 persons answered that they become ill easily (63%).

–living of atom-bomb victims

79% of the victims were working to earn a living in spite of their age. 45% of them were day laborers on unemployment relief projects. The number of families who needed aid in life were increasing.

–native places of the victims, reasons for coming to Japan

85% of all the Koreans residing in Japan came from South and North Kyongsang Province.

68% of the victims replied that they were compelled to come to Japan because of the colonial policy of Japan; Some were forcibly drafted and some were deprived of their land and property and couldn't but come to Japan to earn a living.

–locus of responsibility for their being atom-bombed

168, (80% of the victims) answered "Japan" was responsible for this.

* * * * * * * *

Korean A-Bomb Victims in Nagasaki

Koreans residing in Nagasaki Prefecture at the end of 1944 were 59,573 (according to statistics of the prewar Ministry of Home Affairs)

There were official statistics on the Korean population in Nagasaki City. The Korean A-bomb victims in Nagasaki were estimated at some 30,000 (according to a survey by the Association of Korean Victims of the Atomic Air-Raid).

Historical Story

Drum of Victory in Saengju Mountain Fortress

In 1592 the Japanese aggressors invaded Korea and once set their blood-stained feet as far as on northern Korea.

The resourceful and brave Korean people fought heroically the aggressors everywhere the latter went – the South Sea, Chinju, Yonan, Pyongyang, etc.

On land the general attack on the Japanese army began with the counter-offensive of the Pyongyang volunteer army units.

Badly beaten by the volunteer army in Pyongyang, the enemy troops fled south hurry-scurry without disposing of dead bodies. Reports of defeats came one after another to the supreme commander of the aggressor troops. Every report–the destruction of their navy by the tortoise-boat fleet under Admiral Li Sun Sin, the commander of the Korean navy of three provinces, the annihilation of their troops in the Chinju castle, encirclement of their strongholds from north and south by Kwak Jae U-led and other volunteer troops of Kyongsang, Cholla and Chungchong provinces–struck terror into the heart of the enemy supreme commander.

He called together defeated Japanese commanders to hold an emergency meeting for operation.

The enemy discussed two problems. One was to suggest "peace negotiation" to the Korean side to gain a breathing spell and the other was to run away to the southern coast of Korea before the volunteer troops completely encircled them.

Their peace offer was flatly rejected and their retreat was cut off.

In the Haengju mountain fortress, the only retreat for the Japs, the volunteer troops already in battle array were waiting for the enemy forces, in order to surround them, together with another volunteer army unit moving south.

The enemy supreme commander Ukita Hideie turned pale and shouted grinding his teeth: "Haengju mountain fortress, attack this fortress and open the Korean retreat! Follow me if you want to return home alive."

He, in command of tens of thousands of Japanese troops, attacked the fortress on February 12, 1593.

The enemy encircled the fortress ring upon ring and attacked it in high spirits, firing at it at random, in their desperate bid to take it at a stretch.

The brave Korean troops in the fortress fought heroically with bows and guns, inflicting heavy casualties upon the oncoming enemy.

The enemy supreme commander ordered his men to erect many wooden belvederes higher than the fortress wall from which to fire into the fortress.

On the other hand he commanded his men to make hundreds of bamboo ladders and climb the wall on them.

The situation became critical.

The undaunted Korean men blew up the belvederes with their guns. They poured boiling water over the enemies climbing ladders or hooked them up and threw them down.

All people in the fortress, irrespective of age or sex, turned out as one and rained stones on Japs who were climbing up the wall.

Women in the fortress carried stones in their skirts and gave them to combatants. When their skirts worn out carrying stones they turned their torn side round their waists. They did this more than once. When stones made holes in the skirts, they made and wore aprons to carry stones.

Amid a hail of arrows and gunfire women in the fortress fought heroically at the risk of their lives, demonstrating the wisdom and bravery of Korean women to the world.

Today in Korea apron is called Haengju apron. It was so named to commemorate the patriotic service of the Korean women who carried stones in their aprons in the battle to beat the Japanese aggressors.

The Korean men came out of the fortress many times and raided the enemy troops in a flurry, cutting them down like grass.

Unable to meet the Korean men surging out of the fortress the enemy supreme commander ran away on horseback.

Losing their commander, the enemy troops began to flee.

The enemy commander who escaped to Seoul suggested "peace negotiation" again but in vain.

So he fled south with remnants of his defeated troops.

The historic victory in this battle is called the great Haengju victory and takes a brilliant place in the Imjin patriotic war.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 1

- A delegation of scientific-technological cooperation of the DPRK headed by Li Gon Sik left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 6th Meeting of the Sub-Committee of Scientific-Technological Cooperation of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic to be held in Hungary.
- A delegation of Bulgarian People's Army correspondents headed by Petko Milushev, Deputy Director of the General Political Bureau of the Bulgarian People's Army, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

June 2

- A party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kwon Sang Man left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.
- The Chinese Gansu Song and Dance Ensemble headed by Wang Zhongfang, Vice-Minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the People's Republic of China, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

June 3

- A delegation of the Trade Union of Men of Education and Culture of Korea headed by Kim Yong Nam left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 12th Congress of the International Teachers Trade Union scheduled in Hungary and visit Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

June 8

- A delegation of journalists of the Hungarian People's Army headed by Ballago Laszlo, Deputy Editor of its newspaper, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- A delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party headed by Fadil Al Ansari, Alternate Member of the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and General Director and Editor-in-Chief of "Al Baath," organ of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the CC of the WPK.

June 9

- A delegation of the Japan National Society for the Study of the Juche Idea headed by Taiyasu Kazuiki, lecturer of the Nagano Society for the Study of the Juche Idea, Japan, and assistant professor at Shinshu University.
- Chinese men's and women's handball selections arrived in Pyongyang.
- Sova Coman, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Romanian paper "Romania Libera," arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- A Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.
- Datuk Hussein Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier Kye Ung Tae on a visit to his country.

The Malaysian prime minister said that the Malaysian government would express active support to the cause of Korean reunification so that divided Korea might be reunified peacefully.

June 10

- A party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and the Republic of Togo.

(KCNA)

Drought-Stricken S. Korean Rural Areas, Self-Sufficiency in Food Light Years Away

A light rainfall in early June fell far short of ending the four-month long drought which is damaging south Korea's crops. It is feared that rice seedlings would not grow properly if drought continued.

In face of this gloomy picture, agricultural experts believe that south Korea's grain imports will inevitably jump as poor harvests during the past several years made it necessary for her to import sizable amounts of grain from the United States, Japan and other countries.

The rainfall so far this year is below normal, leaving rice-planting not finished some 50 percent of rice paddies throughout the country.

South Korea's major grain-producing areas such as Cholla and Kyongsang provinces have been the hardest hit by the severe drought.

The south Korean ministry of agriculture and fisheries June 13 announced that of the total 62 areas which were badly affected by the drought, 40 were relieved a little bit by the recent rainfall, including 13 in S. Kyongsang Province, 7 in N. Kyongsang Province and 4 in S. Cholla Province.

Urban residents, public employees and troops are belatedly mobilized to battle the drought, yet without any visible success. On July 8, army, navy and air force units were ordered into action.

Tremendous damage has been reported on such field crops as garlic, onions, potatoes, sesame, red pepper and water melons not to mention a disruption of the transplanting of rice seedlings in the Cholla and Kyongsang provinces.

Official date released by the south Korean authorities show that those reviers and streams which were improved account for 12 percent of the total. The remaining rivers have no dykes. The existing dykes are on the verge of collapse. Most of reservoirs are left unrepaired and dry up in a brief dry spell. As things stand today, 70 percent of the paddy fields are poorly irrigated or without any irrigation.

Up until now, no significant step has been taken by the south Korean authorities to control drought, flood and other clamities.

S. Korea Major Food Importer

South Korea has been regarded as a granary of the whole Korean population, north and south, with a large surplus exported.

But things have changed and south Korea now is a major food importer.

Annually grain imports have totalled more than $1 billion for the last several years. Last year imports reached 3,940,000 tons, including rice, wheat, corn and soybeans worth 1 billion won. Imports of grain for feed such as corn and soybeans, reached 2,150,000 tons worth $408 million. (The Korea Times, May 8, 1981)

Import figures, projected for this year, include 4,420,000 tons for food and 2,480,000 tons for feed at a total cost of $2 billion.

April this year, Seoul made a commercial agreement with Tokyo for imports of 525,000 tons of Japanese rice.

Last December, Seoul made a contract for the import of 150,000 tons of Japanese rice, thus the purchase involving a total of 675,000 tons or 4,290,000 sok (one sok is 144 kilograms).

Young people leave the countryside for urban areas, seeking for jobs. The farming population is decreasing year by year. Photo shows the May 23 issue of Tong-A Ilbo which deplores the ever-decreasing young farming population.

A seven-year plan (1981-87), designed to attain self-reliance in food-grains, sets target outputs of rice and barley at 6,048,000 tons and 1,418,400 tons per annum, respectively, with its self-supply rate increased to 80 percent by 1987.

Agricultural experts in and out of the country, however, observed that the projected goal is unrealistic. They cite limited arable land, the ever-increasing population, and its growing dependence on imported grains.

Since the so-called industrialization process began in 1967, its self-reliance rate in food declined to 59.7% in 1980.

Even south Koreans argue for drastic measures.

A seminar, sponsored by the (south) Korean agricultural economic association on April 25 this year, discussed various problems. It noted the following.

The average income of farming households corresponded to only 84% of that of urban blue-collar workers, with the desertion of farms for urban areas increasing.

Farming had been more or less discouraged since the latter half of the 1970s in line with primary emphasis on heavy and chemical industries and price hike.

Self-reliance in domestic foods including major grains has shrunk, with imports of farm produce rising and the farming population falling.

Steadily Decreasing Farming Population

According to an agro-fishery census published by the ministry of agriculture and fisheries on April 22, 1981, the farming population reached 10,830,600 persons, down as much as 24.9 percent from 14,421,700 persons registered in 1970.

In other words, the rural population has decreased by 3.6 million in the past 10 years since 1970. (Choson Ilbo, April 23, 1981).

The farming population accounted for 29 percent of the nation's total population, compared with 46 percent in 1970.

The development is neither accidental nor unwanted by-products of the "government's" economic policies. They are, rather, the carefully planned, intended results. Since the mid-1960's, the south Korean policy-makers have emphasized the export of manufactured goods, based on very low wages, and made agriculture subservient to than end. Rice prices had to be held to minimum and continual influx of new workers had to be maintained to keep wages low.

More significant than the small importance given to agriculture is the role it is assigned. Its contribution was the resource allocation associated with the relative decline of labor employed in agriculture. In other words, its value is sending farm families who couldn't make it into the cities to be factory workers.

Creating Markets for U.S.

The authorities' effort to move people from farms into factories and keep rice prices minimal matched the U.S. drive to expand markets for its farm products. The Seoul "government" has imported huge quantities of U.S. grain under very favorable terms.

Since the end of the war in Indochina, south Korea has become the biggest market for U.S. rice.

Large U.S. grain sales, which undercut local farmers, have been promoted under the "Food for Peace" program, PL 480. The U.S. gave south Korea low-interest, long-term loans, typically at 2-3% interest to be repaid over a 40 year period after a 10-year grace period.

On May 18, 1981, an agreement for south Korea's imports of U.S. grains worth $27 million under U.S. Public Law 480 was signed.

With the agreement, the U.S. credit assistance program for south Korea worth a total of $776 million which originated from the Kennedy Round, or PL 480 Title 1, in 1972 is to be totally phased out this year, together with the assistance based upon the Public Law.

But the country will begin eligible for USDA Commodity Credit corporation loans, which amounted to $511 million in 1970. The overall dependence on imports from the U.S. continues to climb.

Since 1955, under the PL, it has imported from the United States agricultural goods worth a total of $1,728 million including $812 million worth of grants.

Often PL 480 loans were tied to south Korean guarantees of sizable commercial purchases of U.S. commodities, assurances of U.S. business access to Korean markets, and promise to withhold Korean goods from U.S. market.

Besides importing 1/3 of the country's grains from foreign growers, the Seoul "government" works in other ways to move farmers off the land and tie agriculture into the industrial economy.

The government buys and sells huge quantities of domestic rice to manipulate the price. The (south) Korean Catholic Farmers Association has kept records since 1975 showing the negative gap between the official buying price and the farmers' production costs. Farmers go into debt and eventually have to give up.

At the same time, the authorities have pressured farmers to use more intensive and expensive methods. The government-controlled co-op forces farmers to use more chemical fertilizers and pesticides than they need. S. Korea uses more chemicals per acre than any other country, giving rise to poisoning accidents, soil depletion, and new types of pests.

Another institution that brings farmers under government control is the Saemaul rural development movement, founded in 1970 by the late strongman. One stated goal is to spread patriotism throughout the land. Saemaul leadership explicitly excluded poor and indebted farmers, who are the vast majority. Since Saemaul is not democratic run, it serves the goals of economic planners in Seoul, rather than those of the farmers.

Land policy is another factor in depopulating the countryside. Tenant farming has been officially illegal since 1950, when over 1.5 million families were alloted land. But, by the 1970 census more than 1/3 of all farming households were tenants. In 1977, absentee landlords owned over 30% of all farm land. The growing practice of tenancy not only exploits the farmers, but leads them to exploit the land because they know they won't be farming the same land for very long.

Small farms in general have been programmed by KDI's planners to be merged. In addition, the overall farmland area is being reduced. Farmers have been forced to sell their land for the development of large industrial complexes, often at less than 1/10th of its value. Future prospects for farmers in south Korea are not bright, as indicated by KDI's prediction that in 10 years over 80% of the population will be in cities.

The chance that these policies will be changed by the present rulers is slim. Shortly before the May 17 military crackdown, Choi Kyu Ha proclaimed that the Saemaul movement, symbol of Pak Jung Hi's agricultural policies, should be continued for 50 to 100 years.

Social Democracy Is Our Goal: KSDP Vice-Chairman

The Christian-oriented Korean Social Democratic Party (KSDP) is making an active bids for ties with the world's social democratic parties. Recently, it has had contacts with the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, the Socialist Party of Austria and the Social Democratic Party of Finland.

KSDP Vice-Chairman Ryom Guk Ryol took an hour on June 19 at a downtown Tokyo hotel to talk with a staff writer of The People's Korea.

He was visiting Japan as a member of the DPRK friendship delegation of the parliamentary group. He stayed here from June 12 to June 19.

Excerpts from his interview:

On Its Basic Idea:

National Social Democracy is our guiding principle. It means Korean-style social democracy based on the specific conditions of our country and its national peculiarities. As stipulated in the revised party programme, our national social democracy calls for national independence and socialist society in which the freedom and equality of all people are ensured and their personality and character are respected, not a classless society as envisaged by the Workers' Party of Korea. We have three political parties including the Workers' Party of Korea, Chondoist Chongu Party and our party. In our country political activities are free. We are in a coalition with the Workers' Party of Korea and Chondoist Chongu Party in ruling the country. Our Chairman Rev. Kang Ryang Uk is one of the Vice-Presidents of the country. Especially we are in complete agreement with them on the re-unification issue. We endorse the plan to reunify the country by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point political platform put forth by WPK General Secretary Kim Il Sung. We are determined to remain allied with the WPK and with all political parties and public bodies in north and south Korea and abroad in an effort to form a united front. We are planning to have a meeting with Korean Christians in West Germany to discuss the reunification issue. Preliminary talks are now under way in Pyongyang.

Mr. Ryom Guk Ryol

On the Reorganization of the Korean Democratic Party into the Korean Social Democratic Party:

Today's reality of our country demands our party articulate its essential mission as social democratic. We raised the question at the sixth plenary meeting of the fifth central committee on May 19 last year and referred it to party-wide discussion. And we revised our programme and rules and reorganized the party into the Korean Social Democratic Party at the 6th Congress of the Korean Democratic Party held in Pyongyang from Jan. 28 through Jan. 29 this year.

On Ties with Social Democrats of the World:

Now we are considering a possible Socialist International membership. We intend to strengthen ties with the democratic political parties of all countries and strengthen cooperation with democratic and peace forces of the world.

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